Amngements.

BROADWAY THEATRE Be Wen Hopper CASINO-8:16-The Vice-Admiral. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-House on the Marsh EDEN MUSEE-World in Wax.

EM DORADO 8:16 Egypt Through Centuries.
FIFTH AVENUR THEATRE-8:15 Settled Out COURT.

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-SINDM.

HOFT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip

to Chinatown.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8-Concert.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-The Mascot. TANDARD THEATRE-Lillian Lewis. 14TH STREET THEATRE-The White Squadron

Judex to Advertisements.

Page. C	ol. Page. Col
Amusements 5	G LAW Schools 3 1
Sankers and Brokers !	6 Legal Notices 9 6
Board sas Rooms 4	4 Marriag s and Deaths 7 6
Business Chances 4	5 Miscellanesus10 6
Country Bad 5	6 Miscelianeous 8 4
Dividend Notices 9	4 Miscellaneous 4 5
Domestic Situations	New Publications 8 1
Wanted 4 6	1.7 Ocean Steamers 5 4-5
Evenusions 9	5 Polit cal Notices 7 6
Financial 9	8-4 Proposals 8 4
Pinancial Meetings 9	5 Ken Estate 5 5
For Sale 1	4 Hailr ads 8 4-8
Relp Wanted 6	6 Special Notices 7
Help Wanted 4	5 steambouts 9 6
Horses & Carriages, 4	4 Summer Resorts 5 6
Hotels 5	6 Peachers Wanted 4 56
Instruction 8	-4 Work Wanted 4 50

Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts to Measure; 6 for \$9. None better at any price. 809 and 811 Breadway, New-York, and 829 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

7. 7 days a week . \$10.00 \$5.00 \$2.00 \$1.00 \$0.00 \$1.0 prepaid by Tribune, except on Daily and Sunday mail subscribers in New-York City, and on Daily, thy and Weekly to foreign countries, in which terispered Lette.

Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, fill be at owner's risk.

Main uptewn office, 1,242 Broadway. Main office of the Tribune, 154 Nassauest. New York. Address all office pendence simply "The Tribune," New York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for purification in The Tribune and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper will be re-teived at the following branch offices in New-York, at regweed at the following branch offices in New-York, at regar office rains:
Main branch office, 1,242 Broadway, upper corner 31st-st.
167 4th-ave., corner 13th-st.
254 8th-ave., corner 13th-st.
254 8th-ave., corner 25d-st.
106 West 42d-st. near 6th-ave.
52 Avenue A, near East 4th-st.
768 8d-ave., entrance 47th-st.
768 8d-ave., between 67th and 61st sts.
76 51 8d-ave., between 12th and 113th sts.
150 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave.
248 West 125th-st., between 7th and 8th avea.
820 West 135th-st., between 7th and 8th avea.
1708 lstave., near SJth-st.
1708 lstave., near SJth-st.
69 Liberty-st.

IN OTHER CITIES. Brockivn Advertising Agency, 397 Fulton-st., op. City 1; 68 Court-st.; 506 De Kalb-ave.; 1,260 Bedford-ave.; Broadway. Washington-No. 1.322 F-st.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1892.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Gladstone held political conferences; Lord Rosebery was not present. === The cholera is spreading in Russia. === The uprising in the Congo Free State is said to be the result of the preaching of a "holy war."

Domestic .- Representative John G. Warwick, of Ohio, died in Washington. = Tracy City, Tenn., is still held by the free miners, who burned the prison stockade there on Saturday. == Closing exercises of the annual conference at Northfield, Mass., took place. = A drunken man at Homestead, Penn., was bayoneted by a guard.

City and Suburban.-The Aurania and Alaska had another exciting race across the ecean. Rudolph Aronson returned from Europe and told about his plans for the Casino as a music hall. The Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Rutgers College, denounces political outrages in Middlesex County, N. J. === Charges were made against the British Consul at the City of Mexico, of causing the false imprisonment of three of his fellow country-

alight thermal changes; a trifle warmer, perhaps. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest. 64; average, 70 1-2.

It is just fifty-two years ago that the State whose motto is "Dirigo" went "hell-bent for Governor Kent, and Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Since then the people have always kept an eye on Maine to note the conduct of her stalwart people and an car open to hear the purity and sonority of the keynote which she has so often given to the country. In an interview printed to-day in THE TRIBUNE. Senator Frye tells us plainly what that keynote is for this year. Maine is not going back on her traditions, but is going to help roll up the majority for the grandson of Old Tippecanoe, because he has been tried "and found wanting in no respect," and because Mr. Blaine's friends are "Republicans first and follow the flag."

How puissant is a majority of forty? Mr. Lucy discusses this question, the most absorbing one in connection with the political situation in Great Britain just now in a chatty letter from over the seas, which THE TRIBUNE prints this morning. Two score men have long been looked upon as a majority that would serve in the National Legislature of this country, but considering its constituent elements in the present case, it may prove a weak reed for the incoming British Premier. Meanwhile it tends to encourage respect for the amenities of political controversy to read again the story of how Mr. Gladstone lifted Mr. Arthur Peel to the dignity of Speaker of the House of Commons in 1884 and how whole-heartedly and enthusiastically he seconded him last week, notwiths anding that meanwhile he had become a "dissident" Liberal.

One of the elements of interest in transatlantic races which is likely to be overlooked by the many who sit at home and condemn all efforts to reduce the time between the shores of the Old World and the New, is suggested in the account printed this morning of the voyages which are just ended of the steamships Aurania and Alaska. How much the monotony of a vey age at sea is relieved by the sight of another steamer bound for the same port, and how much the pleasure promoted, can only be guessed at by those who have never experienced the sensation; and when the so-called "race" is run without inviting the slightest additional risk there remains nothing but admiration for the zeal and devotion displayed by the officers in seeking to bring their ship into harbor ahead of a rival.

This is the time in the season when the summer sojourners begin to think pleasantly of home, and the summer landlords begin to count up their profits-or losses. The last half of the month of August always witnesses an acceleration of the pace at the reserts. There is an instinctive desire to end the season dramatically and with a great flourish of trumpets. But while every one is saying how jolly it all is, and how successful the season has been, there are secret thoughts of the closed house in the city, marked addition to wages; employment has the quiet preparations made to go back to it.

try a goodly portion of the autumn is becoming much more common, yet in the case of the ing community. There is hardly an operative great majority of people the 1st of September must find them back home. The million or mere of people who have been living right along in New-York all through the summer will be glad to welcome again their fellow-citizens from whom they have been temporarily separated.

The Democratic conviction in the Congress district once represented by the redoubtable William L. Scott seems to be that motley is the only political wear. It requires considerable ability for fooling in a candidate to establish and maintain a footing on three political platforms at the same time; but when the candidate poses as a representative of the fantastic principles of which Jeremiah Simpson is the most picturesque and persistent embodiment in the country, he ought to be viewed with an interest exceeding the merely personal. Such a proteam actor on the political stage is Dr. Flood's opponent in the Congressional fight in Western Pennsylvania.

A VERY TIRED PARTY.

A politician of shrewdness and long experience, commenting on the prevalent lassitude, indifference and discouragement among Democrats, remarked: "I think this is the last time any party will undertake to run a candidate for President in three successive elections. Shouting for one man twelve years is too wearving for weak human nature." This suggests for consideration a somewhat important fact. It is sixty years since any President was elected who had been three times a candidate. No party has ever tried that experiment except the old Republican party in the person of Jefferson, who was a candidate in 1796 and elected in 1800 and 1804, and the Democratic party, which ran Jackson in 1824 and elected him in 1828 and 1832. Even in these cases it will be noticed the defeat came first; after the candidate was elected he satisfied the people well enough to secure 2 re-election. But no party has ever yet tried to elect a candidate after his first term as President had resulted in his defeat, until the Democracy, in its queer contempt for popular feeling, put up Mr. Cleveland for the third time.

Men do get weary of hearing and shouting the same name, and it is singular that the party which professes to be in closest touch with the popular feeling should have been the only one to run a Presidential candidate three times in succession. But it is just because the Democratic party does not closely represent people that it does and dares such things. It relies upon machinery, discipline and the trained force of mercenaries who have held offices and jobs under a leader and want to hold them again. and thus the party comes to care as little as it pretends to care much for the popular wishes and feelings. Something more substantial and reasonable than mere weariness justifies the distaste of the millions for a perpetual candidate There is the feeling that his trained cohorts and henchmen will have the preference if he obtains power, and that men who are as worthy and fresher can be found for offices and places of trust. It is not, and never will be, the popular wish that a permanent office-holding class should grow up under the Republic.

But the objection goes still deeper. A Presi dent who has filled one term has necessarily de veloped and displayed to the people some policy in the conduct of affairs which they either like or dislike. If they like it so far that, with the improvement and progress which greater experience promises, they wish it continued, they re-elect him. But if they do not so like it, and defeat him for re-election, what chance is there that going back to the same old rut will please them better after the ex-President has been four years out of experience and familiarity with public affairs? The country grows and changes marvellously in four years, and the men who failed to satisfy four years ago are not presumably the best men to satisfy to-day. It is the less to be expected at this time because great changes have been effected since 1888 in the modes of administration, in the duties of many branches of the service, in the revenue laws and rules and decisions based on them, in the relations between this and other Powers and the duties involved by new relations with them, and in the broad policy of Reciprecity. Scarcely any man in the country would be more seriously handicapped than Mr. Cleveland, in attempting to carry forward the Government under conditions so greatly altered.

There is a natural indifference among Demo crats, because those who are not politicians or office-seekers do not sincerely desire to go back to the methods and policies of 1888. There is natural discouragement, because Democrats discover that many of their own number, especially business men and manufacturers, are thoroughly averse to the reactionary change which they think a second election of Mr. Cleveland would now involve. They did not quite like his Administration four years ago, but have since seen one which they like much better. They do not want a new and violent agitation of the turiff question, just as industries are making fine progress under the new law; they do not want the Postal Service crippled, the Land Office made an instrument for oppressing settlers, the Pension Office used to worry pensioners out of their lives, the Treasury employed to help foreign against American producers, and the State Department used to break up Reciprocity and embroil the Nation with other Powers. Especially, they do not want confidence in the cur rency undermined by desperate efforts to satisfy a fanatical Democratic majority, crazy for free coinage and "at least \$50 per capita."

M'KINLEY WAGES.

Another striking tariff study is offered in our staff correspondent's letter from Gloversville the great centre of the American glove trade We ask Democratic tariff agitators to take up this care, to sift the evidence and to let us know in what respect the McKinley Tariff act has operated badly. Let us first remind them of their sinister predictions when the duties on gloves were increased two years ago. They assumed that the manufacturers would form trust and advance the price of their goods that a few rich men would make millions out of the increased tariff rates, and that not one operative employed in the factories would have his wages raised, and that the poor consumer would be taxed whenever he bought a pair of gloves. Not one of these forecasts has been justified after the act has been in operation for

two years. No trust has been formed for regulating the price of gloves. There is unrestricted competition among the manufacturers. The increased duties have displaced a large portion of the importation, have greatly expanded the volume of domestic manufacture, and have enabled American glovemakers to compete with foreigners in nearly all lines of gloves. The operatives in the factories and the farmers' families who finish gloves in their own homes have a fair share in the benefits of the increased duties. Their carnings are greater than in 1890: the rates for piecework have been increased: the introduction of higher grades of work has involved promotions in mills and a

Although the practice of remaining in the coun- of the year, and work has been provided for new classes of workmen recruited from a farmto be found in the industrial centre, whence a product of \$10,000,000 is sent to market, who is not receiving more money week by week than he was earning before the passage of the act. His gain is not the consumer's loss. Not a single line of gloves manufactured in Gloversville and Johnstown has advanced in price. The reverse is true. The reduction in cost will average 5 per cent, and in many lines of cheaper goods it is much greater.

Ex-Governor Campbell, when he was in Rhode Island last spring on the same platform with Mr. Cleveland, declared in his shrillest treble that not one workingman among the millions in America had had his wages raised in consequence of the passage of the McKinley act. If he will go to Gloversville he will never repeat that cheap campaign fiction ; nor will any of the low-tariff advocates, after an exhaustive investigation of wages in the glove trade, follow Senator Carlisle in his argument that while wages have increased in two years in all the unprotected industries of the country they have fallen in protected industries. The glove industry as a whole offers a conspicuous illustration of the operation of the McKinley act in all essential respects. Wages have been increased, prices have been reduced, foreign importations have been displaced, work has been given to Americans in preference to Europeans, higher grades of manufacture have been introduced, and a great impulse has been imparted to an industry eminently adapted for a farming community.

CLEMENCY THAT IS CRUEL.

Mr. Cleveland evidently regrets that he alowed himself to be made the most conspicuous and influential agent in procuring from Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, a commutation of the sentence of Colonel H. Clay King. As he becomes aware of the popular indignation which this act of elemency has produced, and realizes how just the indignation is, his own burden of responsibility must weigh heavily upon him.

There could not be a more atrocious crime than the murder of Poston. The assassin whom manufactured compassion has saved from the gallows had earned the scorn of every honest man and woman before that final infamy. By long course of lust and treachery he had made himself odious to the community in which he lived, and invalidated every natural tie. He possessed not one lovable or respectable trait of character. He was cruel, cowardly, malignant, and the crime for which he was condemned to death was a complete revelation of the man. He gave his victim no warning; he did not even face him boldly, but shot him down to buy is not bright. If it had power to mainas he walked past unconscious of danger. In such a case there was no use in appealing even 40d, per ounce, it has just as much power with to that false sense of honor which is too often silver at 37 7-sd. But behind the groundless successfully invoked in Southern States. A ury found him guilty without delay, and the verdict was sustained in every court and by an overwhelming public sentiment. But there were those whom unmerited affection and family pride naturally enlisted on his side, and there were others whose ignorance and credulity and pity were deftly played upon. Governor Buchanan was besieged and weakly surrendered, and now under the pressure of public wrath and condemnation he produces a letter from Mr. Cleveland to justify his elemency.

Mr. Cleveland did not address the letter to the Governor. He thought and said that it would be improper to do so. He sent it to the assassin's niece. He told her that his slight knowledge of the case led him to suppose that her uncle would not be convicted of murder n the first degree, and then he wrote as follows: "I feel that there are circumstances in your uncle's case which ought to appeal strongly to the pardoning power, and I carnestly hope that such representations may be made to your Governor as will avert the execution of the death sentence which has been pronounced." This appeal, indirect but not less powerful or welcome on that account, and perespecially effective because of expressed deference to the proprieties. was instantly and hopefully placed in the hands of Governor Buchanan. He could not resist it, and he now offers it in justification of an act which has set his State and the country against him. We have not the least doubt that Mr. Cleveland's motives were good. but he made a deplorable mistake. And it is because his position makes his error so important and so conspicuous that we cite it to enforce the lesson which this example of misdirected compassion teaches.

THE HUMILIATION OF THE ANTI-SNAP-PERS

These continue to be sad days for the Grace Fairchild wing of the New-York Democracy. Their present post-flice address is the valley of humiliation. They have been sneered at. saubbed and sat upon. Although they went to Syracase and made a fight, which helped greatly to secure the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, the only recognition which they are receiving in the campaign is the recognition of open contempt. The management of Mr. Cleveland's canvass is intrusted to Mr. Hill's lieutenants. while they themselves are utterly and carefully ignored. Mr. Murphy, the chairman of the Democratic Committee, may not have given explicit orders to the doorkeeper of the committee-rooms to deny admission to all persons known to have had anything to do with the Syracuse movement; Mr. Sheehan, the chairman of the committee's Campaign Committee, may not have instructed his secretary that he was never at home when Mr. Grace or Mr. Fairchild called, but if these things had been done, the poor Anti-Snappers could hardly be in a worse plight than the one in which they now find themselves. They made an earnest fight against Hill at Syracuse. Now he is having his revenge. Feeding fat the grudge he bears them, he is making them the laughingstock of Democrats the country over. They are known as Mr. Cleveland's closest political friends, and still at Hill's dictation they are denied anything more than passive participation in the Cleveland campaign.

Now it is possible that the Anti-Snappers could bear their position, mortifying as it is, with a show of fortitude were it not for the fact that they cannot but know as intelligent men that Mr. Cleveland himself has consented to their humiliation. Having done everything for him, what has he done for them? Nothing. He has left them in the lurch. He has left them a prey to Hill's revenge. It is not supposable that if Cleveland had put his foot down Sheehan would have been chosen. It is not supposable that if Cleveland had insisted that the Anti-Snappers should be adequately represented on the Democratic Committee his wishes would have been disregarded. In the circumstances, it is not strange that one of the prominent Anti-Snappers should have lately remarked: "I am beginning to suspect that those who affirm that Grover Cleveland is nothing if not cold-blooded and ungrateful are more than half right."

It remains to be seen how the Anti-Snapper will conduct themselves during the campaign. It may be that for the sake of harmony they will overlook the kicks and cuffs, the gall and

up manfully for Cleveland, who fails to stand up for them at all. They may endeavor to excuse his treatment of them, saying: "He wouldn't have done it if he hadn't been sore afraid of offending Hill and Tammany." They may act thus unselfishly, and then again they may become possessed of the resentful mood. Even the banana-peel," remarked a philosopher, "when tredden upon will turn."

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The Street is apt to be near-sighted. It sees what is on the tape, and watches that so closely that it fails to see some other things. The fall of silver to 37 7-8d, per ounce, with continued gold exports, crop reports not wholly favorable, and a decline in stocks, have caused some disquietude during the last week. But the enormous increase in imports is a much more significant fact, which many overlook and some labor to explain away. In two weeks of August the imports at New-York have been \$30,101,412, against \$19,783,103 for the same weeks last year, a gain of 52.1 per cent. This might be reckoned a mere accident, but in the previous five weeks the imports here vere ever \$60,700,000, and over last year 30 per cent. rease two weeks show a Exports for the last decrease of 7.5 per cent following a slight derease in July, which is not discouraging in view of the extraordinary movement last year. But last year's imports in August were the largest ever known in that month, and as two-thirds of the imports are at New-York, an increase of 50 per cent here means something. For one thing, it means that depression of industries and prices in other countries is causing an unusual marketing of products here. The other side of the fact is that American prosperity leads the people to buy more largely than ever of foreign products, in part to satisfy increasing personal consumption, and in part to supply extending manufactures.

This increase of imports goes far to explain the continuance of gold exports unusually late. The shipments of specie were but \$1,474,290, gold and silver, for the week, but the outgo of gold was attended with reports of foreign sales of securities, and the decline in the average price of stocks was 65 cents per share, almost exactly one per cent. Railroad earnings are large, thirtysix roads in August showing an increase of 5.4 per cent. over the extraordinary earnings of ast year, and in July 146 roads reported by 'The Financial Chronicle" showed an increase of 2.34 per cent, notwithstanding that the month had one less working day and July earnings last year were 9 per cent, greater than the year before. But speculators were much impressed by crop reports and still more by the fall of silver. The silver scare is nothing but a scare. The notion that Government is any more likely to get into difficulties' because it has less money tain notes at par in gold, with silver at 50d, or scare there is the fact that imports of products are unprecedented, and there are some imports of securities also, because Europe is straitened by last year's crop failures, and meanwhile merchandise exports must be expected to fall below the volume of last year. Instead of receiving large sums from Europe this fall, the country may receive but little except securities and mer-That would not break the Government, but it might break the market.

The other fact which counts is that crop reports to not promise the railroads a traffic equal to last year's. The Produce Exchange estimates the yield of wheat at 520,000,000 bushels, which would exceed all demands, but exports will not require so arge a movement to the coast. The estimate of orn, 1,726,000,000 bushels, would leave but little for export, though with last year's surplus perhaps mough for feeding. The estimate of oats, 644. 00,000 bushels, means some decrease in tonnage Taen the cotton estimate foreshadows a large de rease in yield. Cotton declined an eighth during the week, with better reports from the South, and on Thursday the quantity which had come into ight since September 1 passed 9,000,000 bales. The stock of American in sight is still 992,000 bales greater than last year, 1,741,000 greater than at date in 1890, and 1,752,000 greater than in 1889. Wheat is moving fairly, Western receipts in five weeks being 22,000,000 bushels, thus far are but 8,000,000 bushels, against 9,000, 000 last year, and the price declined a fraction, oats also falling a shade. Lard and petroleum were a little stronger.

The collapse of the house-building strike here. and the settlement between iron mills and workers at Pittsburg, will revive activity in one great branch of manufacture, though the struggle at the steel works continues. The output of iron August 1 was 155,136 tons, against 169,151 July 1, ut Southern sales still depress pig-iron, while manufactured products are strong with a large demand. All other branches of industry are doing finely? with orders increasing in woollens, esperially from the West, cotton mills and shoe shops pressed for speedy delivery of goods, and strong markets for lumber here and at the West. Nor loes the outgo of gold affect the money markets. which are more active but well supplied at the West, while at the East the supply is abundant, though the Treasury took in nearly \$2,000,000

nore than it paid out last week. In view of the alarm which some are disposed o foster, a few comparisons may be timely. The three months from the middle of May to the middle of August are always trying to business because of crop uncertainties, but especially in Presidential year. But in that period bank learings have exceeded last year's 9 per cent, and in half of August 11 per cent. Railroad earnings show a gain of 3.8 per cent over last year's large record. The weekly outpout of iron, in spite of strikes, has averaged for three months 167,107 tons weekly, against 163,342 last year. Sales of wool at New-York; Boston and Philadelphia for three months have been \$3,800,000, against 62,800,000 pounds last year, an increase of 30 per cent. Takings of cotton by Northern and Southern spinners in three months have been 278,149 bales, against 239,782 last year, a gain of 16 per cent. Shipments of boots and shoes from the East in three months have been 1,014,000 cases, against 912,000 last year and 930,000 in 1890, when the output was greatest, the gain being 11 and per cent. Cattle receipts at Chicago in three onths have been \$13,000 head, against 758,000 last year, a gain of nearly 7 per cent. The increase in imports has been less than 4 per cent for the period, but the increase in exports has been about 9 per cent. Last year in that period close to \$50,000,000 in gold went abroad, but this year about \$27,400,000. It is not out of place to add that a year ago there were fears of a Democratic victory and free coinage.

The prompt denial of the report that Senator Hoar intends to resign his seat on account of phy ical disabilities is most welcome. His place coulnot be easily filled by another, and the assurance hat he will fill it himself will be received with satisfaction by both parties in Massachusetts and throughout the country.

Query: Before Mr. Cleveland was nominated colonel Watterson seriously objected to his candidacy, saying, with characteristic picturesqueness, that so far as New-York was concerned it would mean "marching through a slaughter-house to n open grave." Now that Lieutenant-Governor hechan has been appointed chairman of the campaign committee of this State, does the colonel ex pect to see the slaughter-house transformed into an earthly paradise or anything of that sort?

There is encouragement for Mr. Gladstone, with his majority of only forty, in the record of the Democratio mob in the House of Representitives

wormwood, which are their portion, and stand at Washington. There is more danger in superfluity than in snugness.

> The struggle for supremacy among the tennis players has seldom been more interesting than it is this season. New men are constantly coming to the fore and running the veterans hard for the honors of the game; and their play is such as to engage close'y at every point the attention of lovers of the sport. The Nahant tournament, recently ended, capitally exemplified these features of the contest this season. Malcolm Chace, the Providence schoolboy, who, since the season began, has earned a place among the country's "cracks," was beaten by E. L. Hall, but only after he himself had beaten such well-known players as Hobart, S. T. Chase, Hubbard, P. S. Sears and Shaw, and was tied at the close with Hobart for second place. Hall's victory over Hobart was of itself a surprise, but was so clearly the result of better play as to give the former a distinctly higher rating. The National tournament at Newport next week bids fair to be one of the most exciting and important contests ever held in this country. O. S. Campbell has returned from a season of play on English courts to defend his title to the American championship, which he has twice made his own. To win he must play his strongest game; for never pefore have so many players gained distinction for their exceptional form. Indeed, the half dozen men now most prominent in the game are so evenly balanced as to make almost any of them a possible winner of the All-Comers', and a pened in 1885 that weighs heavily on the minds good match for the present champion. Furthermore, there are competent men representing various parts of the country to increase the rivalry. more than even Mr. Gladstone can consent to give For this reason the results at Newport will be followed with uncommon eagerness and attention the adversary. There is dolorous talk of the and some remarkable play will be enjoyed by those crisis coming before Parliament, but a year old, upon the spot.

There is some satisfaction in knowing that the falling of a scaffold from a church steeple and the consequent injuries of the men who were working on it were caused by carelessness and not by crime. Now is the time to ascertain who is responsible for the carelessness.

The public authorities of Fall River have doubt ess acted from a strict sense of duty in causing the arrest and imprisonment of Miss Borden. But the law still presumes that she is innocent of the horrible crime of which she is accused, and she is entitled to the benefit of a popular judgment in her favor so long as evidence of her guilt is withheld from the popular knowledge.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Newman Manning, a nephew of Cardinal Manning, has been licensed by a Baptist church in Louisville to preach. He was baptized there a week ago

one reason why the appointment of Dr. Beaven as Catholic Eishop of Springfield, Mass., gives satisfaction in that city, is that he was born in America, was raised among Americans, and had a regular public school education in Springfield. "The Union," of that city, looks at the selection as an indication that at Rome the "Americanization" of the Church in this country is viewed with favor. "Protestants," it adds, "can but welcome the evidence of this policy. Whatever our differences of faith or ecclesiastical policy, we are all Americans and deprecate any principle or movement which would tend to divide us as Americans." William Clark Noble's statue of William Ellery

Channing, to be erected in Newport next autumn, represents the famous preacher as ruising his hand pronounce a benediction. Of this pose and of ther features of the design, "The Boston Herald" mys: "Though the attitude is a critical one, in which a single false suggestion would spoil the effect, the details and general spirit of the work maintain the defails and general spirit of the work maintain it admirably. The face is pronounced by those who knew Dr. Channing, to be a speaking likeness; the garments worn by the preacher are faithfully rendered, while the old-fash-oned gown, with its pendant sleeves and innumerable wrinkles and creasings, is a marvel of realistic reproduction."

General Lord Roberts, the hero of Cabul and Canding the control of t period at least approaching middle age.

The new session will commence amicably

dahar, having proved less successful in getting into Afghanistan on a peaceful mission than when engaged in war, it is interesting to notice that certain London papers, especially "The St. James's Gazette," at first credited the story that he was to be selected for this task. "The Gazette" thought that such an apposition, and would excite suspicion among the Afghans.

"The tarzette" was confident that such a plan would never be approved by the India Office (which it was), nor be agreeable to Lord Robert himself. Yet he started and was politely snubbed by the Ameer, who, as has been announced, was too busy looking after insurgents, to arrange for a meeting with the British representative.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Nihillsts," says "The Bridgeton (N. J.) News," to be chiefly a matter of pronunctation. The latter declare that the Czar is heartless, while the Brooklyn divine asserts that he found him artless,"

devine asserts that he found him artless."

He was taking his first meal at his new boardinghouse, and there was some evidence that he didn't like it. "Watter," he sald, "bring me some hash, "some what, sir!" asked the waiter politely. "Some hash. Don't you know what hash is!" "No, sir, we don't have it here." "Can't I get it, if I want it!" he asked dictatorially. "No, sir. If you want bash you'll have to go somewhere else," "Well, bring me some prunes, then," he said, changing the subject. "Haven't any prunes, sir," "can't I get prunes here, elshe: "No prunes!" "No, sir," "Can't I get prunes here, elshe: "No, sir, "Can't I get prunes here, elshe: "No, sir, and here." The new boarder was becoming excited. "Tell the handlady to come here," he commanded. The watter brought in the landlady. "I am informed, madam," he said, "that I can get neither hash nor prunes in this house." "You have been correctly informed, "she admitted, with some trepitation, for he looked like a man who could pay. "Am I to understand that those dishes will not be served here under any circumstances." "That's the invariable rule, sir," "Very well, very well," he said. "I'll see you after this meal and pay you for a year's board in advance,"—Obercut Free Press.

In a recent issue of the Paris "Figaro" Alphonse

In a recent issue of the Paris "Figaro" Alphonse Dandat has some interesting things to say regarding music. "As a rule," he writes, "we literary people are comparativel; little for music, Gambier's opinion of known. Hugo, Leconte de Lisle, Banville, Saint Victor agreed with him. Goucourt turned up his hose as soon as a plane was opened. Zola insists at 'somewhere,' but he never knows from whom it is!
The good Flaubert pretended to be a great musician, but only to please Turgeness, who, in reality, leved only the music cultivated in the Salon Vigrodot. to myself, however, I love everything musical, the lively music as well as the sad and classical; the music of Beethoven, the music of the Spaniards, Gluck and Chopin, Massenet and Saint Saens, Gounod's 'Faust' and 'Marionette,' the folk-songs, the hand organ, the tamborine, even the bells, music for dancing and music for dreaming. It all speaks to me, inspires me Wagner's music moves me, thrills me, hypnotizes and the violin harmonies of the gypsies, those sor erers of music, have always drawn me to the ex hibitions. The despicable fellows always stop my progress. I cannot leave them."

progress. I cannot leave them."

THE LAST BEAUS OF SUMMER.

A Warning.

Ah, the last beaus of summer come wending their way,
Thro' woodland and valley to sirens that slay.

Young love lies a sleeping, with delorous dreams
Of how fielde fortune has o'esturned his schemes.

His arrows, deprived of; his bow, too, unstrung,
In trouble, he's sleeping; not needed among
The maldens who've shattered the head and the heart
Of their mates of the summer, now centless, apart.

Fair youths, heed this warning and turn hence away.

For the beau of the summer's as fail as the snow,
In August, exquisite; in winter, de trop.

—(The Waterbury.

The Rev. John H. Coleman, a Methodist minister of Troy, says that his father and his uncle are the oldes: twins now living in the United States. His father i Methodist minister of Fond du Lac, Wis. They are ninety two years of age, have "never been sick day" and "do not know the taste of liquor or tobacco.

-"I hate Smithwick," said Brownstone, "and I'm glad his boy is musical."

A Macon, Ga., man has a \$10 note of the State of North Carolina, printed in 1778. On one side is the inscription "Persecution the Ruin of Empires," while on the other side appear the words "Death to Counterfeiters."

Did you ever ride on a train where they stop to kill snakes?" said a young man a few days ago. "Well, I did. While coming over the Redstone branch, in Fayette County, hast week, the train suddenly checked its speed and stopped. On going to the windows and platform to learn the cause of the sudden stoppage the passengers were treated to a novel sight. The fireman, with a long poker, and the engineer, with a link, were making frantic efforts to kill a large snake. When the task was completed the fireman coolly remarked to his companion. John, here is where we killed that one yesterday." (Rairwille (Renn.) Reporter.

NOTES FROM OVERSEA.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT-"HOW LONG ?"-RE-ELECTIONS-THE NEW SPEAKER-MR. COURTNEY'S CHANCES.

Westminster, Aug. 3. The new Parliament meets to-morrow, and al-ready in the clubs, refilled with political person-ages, the question most anxiously put is: How long will it last? There were times and circumstances when a majority of forty would have been regarded as presaging a long term of office for the Government it supported. But those times do not live again to-day .. The Irish members are not for the first time arbiters of the political ical situation. If on any critical motion twenty of them go into the lobby against Mr. Gladstone, or forty abstain from voting, there would be an end of him and his Government. Some thing like this has happened before, and must inevitably recur as long as the House of Commons includes a solid section of seventy or eighty members who fight for their own hand. It was against such a dilemma that Mr. Gladstone in 1885 asked, and asked in vain, that the constituencies would deliver him. In response they returned phalanx of eighty-five Parcellites, who held the balance of power, and to whom Mr. Gladstone promptly capitulated by bringing in his fateful Home Rule bill. It is the memory of what hap of members of the new Parliament. Their prephetic eye beholds the Irish members, demanding and men who have hardly won a seat, or have just succeeded in holding their former possession, have their exhilaration dampened by the prospect of going through the mill again.

There are some considerations which enable one to take a more cheerful view of the situation

It is true that the Irish members hold the key of the situation, and it is indisputable that their lines of conduct are not bounded by conventional limits. But it is not less true that more than any other section of the House, the Irish member are concerned to postpone another general election as long as possible, certainly till a Home Rule bill is passed. They know very well that they would be able to strike a better bargain with Mr. Gladstone than thow that Mr. Disraelt is dead) with any possible successor in office on either side. If Mr. Gladstone is to carry a Heme Rule bill it would not be safe to defer the opportunity beyond the session that may be expected to fill up the largest portion of next year. Apart from that the Irish members, less than any section of the House, can afford to meet the expenses of another general election. It was with difficulty they made both ends meet in the contest just closed, and could not with a light heart enter upon another within the twelvemonth. In this matter all other sections of the House are in varying degree in harmony with the Irish. Nobody wants a general election within any measurable distance of time, not even the election agents and others to whom the occasion brings some opportunity of profit. Since the passing of the orrupt Practices act the amount of money to be had out of a contested election, whether in borough or county, is so inconsiderable as to be scarcetrade generally is paralyzed by a general election and to have two in as many years would be resented as a personal injury by a large and influential class of voters. It is no one's interest to work in the direction of bringing about another dissolution. It is, indeed, every one's business to avoid such a contingency. Bar accidents or some reckless mismanagement, there does not appear any

reason why the new Parliament may not live to a

enough with the unanimous re-election of Mr.

Arthur Peel as Speaker. Among the many

foolish rumors that have filled up the space since the general election took place, the foremost place was won by one attributing to Mr. Gladstone the intention of opposing the election of Mr. Peel, on the ground that he is a Dissentionist-Liberal. It is possible that the Speaker may se rank himself. But if it is done, it is in so unobtrusive a manner that his position is known only to a select few. Unlike the Deputy Speaker, the Speaker stands apart from all political controversy. So absorbent is the Chair of all tendency to political predilection that it was, within had been the whip of his party-the extremest partisan of all. Mr. Peel doubtless has his views on the burning questions of the day, but he is discreetly silent about them, and has given no one the right to class him under one head or another. While Mr. Gladstone has thus no occasion to take exception to Mr. Peel on political grounds, he has every personal inducement to assist in reinstating him in the position he has filled with distinction and universal acceptance. Mr. Peel is Mr. Gladstone's own discovery. When, in February, 1884, it was whispered that Arthur Peel was to be the new Speaker, there was a general feeling of incredulity. He had been in the House for nearly twenty years, and had filled some minor offices in the Liberal Administration. But he had rarely taken part in debate, and had on no occasion succeeded in attracting attention, favorable or otherwise. The appointment was regarded with some apprehension, which, however, did not last through the first hour of Mr. Peel's accession to the Chair. When, having taken his seat therein, he rose to express his acknowledgment of the honor done him, it is not too much to say that his method of accomplishing this task electrified the crowded llouse. It revealed in the new Speaker the possession of a dignified presence, a fine voice, the

acceptance of a peerage, vacated the Speaker's chair. Mr. Goschen might have stepped into it. It was netually offered to him, and declined on the specific and sufficient ground of the physical infirmity of short-sightedness. Mr. Goschen felt it would never do for the Speaker to be found anxiously peering forth in the occasionally hopeless endeavor to ascertain the identity of members in remote corners. It would never do add to the ordinary difficulty of "catching the Speaker's eye" the accident that it was nearly blind. So Mr. Goschen declined the tempting offer, all unconsciously leaving open the road that has finally led him to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in a Tory Government. It was Mr. Brand, the late Speaker, who directly drew Mr. Gladstone's attention to the qualities of Mr. Arthur Peel as fitting him for the office of Speaker. Delighted at the opportunity of doing oner to the son of his old chief, Mr. Gladstone fell in with the suggestion, and offered the chair to Mr. Peel. Not unnaturally fluttered with having this unexpected honor placed within his grass.

Mr. Peel asked for twenty-four hours to think it over. He was not sure the state of his health would justify him in accepting so arduous a post. But the temptation proved irresistable, and the House of Commons had the good fortune to secure

gift of eloquent speech and the charm of perfect

elecution. Before Mr. Peel resumed his seat at

the conclusion of a dozen sentences, the House

knew that the right man was in the right place, &

conviction strengthened as the sessions passed by.

It is interesting to know that when Mr. Brand's

the services of the best Speaker of modern times. The question of the new chairman of committees will not come up in the course of the brief session that opens to-morrow. ceremony of electing a Speaker has all the elaboration of formal motion, with mover, seconder and pportunity for set debate, the election of the chairnan of committees is made a studiously quiet affair. In the course of time business reaches a stage at which the House resolves itself into committee. Thereupon some member, generally a Minister, rises to remark: "I beg to move that Mr. - take If there is no objection, the gentleman called upon seats himself at the table and business goes quietly forward. Should there be opposition the Speaker, who, in the meantime, has left the canopied chair, returns to it and the structs is